CHAPTER 1

Identifying and Networking with Local Agencies and Citizens



Identify watershed concerns



- Identify watershed concerns
- Identify other groups/individuals with similar concerns

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- Form a steering committee

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- Form a steering committee
- Identify a lead organization
- Discuss all existing & perceived concerns
- Define geographic scope of the watershed
- Modify committee membership
- Begin to develop a resource library

Identify watershed concerns

what is it that's motivating you?

Identify other groups or individuals with similar concerns



Learn the local political landscape & identify all possible local partners





- on the watershed
- on the watershed planning process

- on the watershed
- on the watershed planning process
- on the concerns that can be addressed through a watershed plan

Discuss all existing and perceived concerns

- Opportunity for everyone to state their concerns
- Record concerns

Example Watershed Stakeholders' Concerns

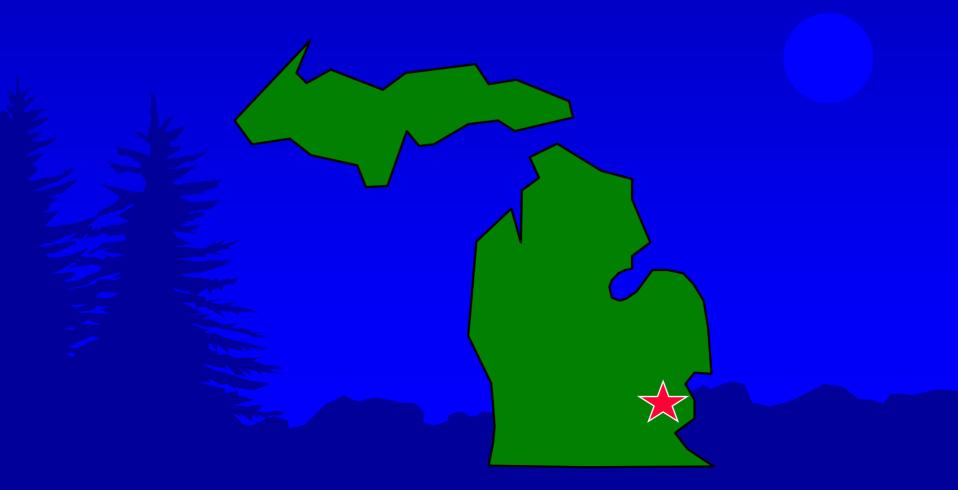
- Newspaper reports of algal blooms in the summer
- Residents' concerns of eroding roadbed at two different road-stream crossings
- Residents' concerns about livestock in the stream at two farms
- General concerns about adequacy of septic systems

Form a steering committee



A steering committee provides overall direction. Members include decision makers and groups affected by the change.

Case study: Bear Creek Watershed Project Macomb & Oakland Counties



Case study: Bear Creek Watershed Project Macomb & Oakland Counties

- As much about fostering collaborative relationships as understanding technical aspects
- One on one meeting to build rapport between members and lead organization
- Opportunity to express reservations about watershed planning process in a private setting

Initial meeting of the Steering Committee

- Review list of concerns
- Add any additional concerns
- Evaluate membership

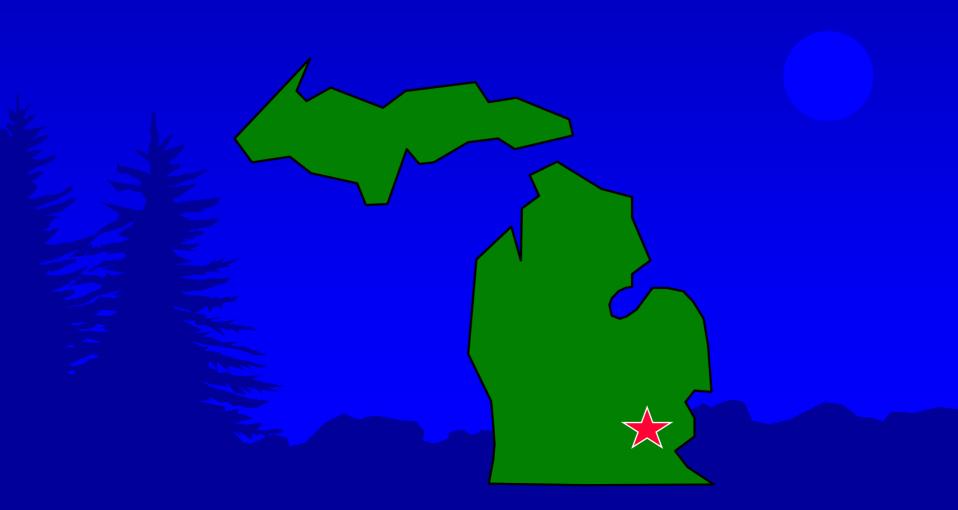
Identify a lead organization

- Ensure planning & implementation moves forward
- Represents entire area
- Has staff & resources
- Based on primary watershed concerns

Steering Committee Roles & Structure

- Secretary document decisions & distribute them
- Recorder easel/chalkboard during meeting
- Decisions majority vote/ consensus/ other process

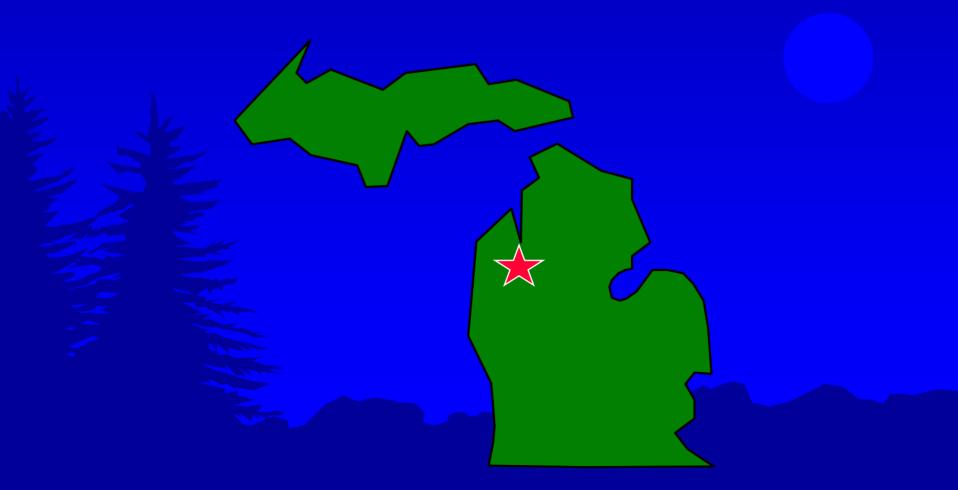
Case study: *Huron River Watershed Council*



Structure of the Huron River Watershed Council

- 8 40 square mile sub-watersheds
- "Creek Group" which develops local networks & implements plan for the subwatershed
- Steering committee is selected from "Creek Group" membership

Case study: The Conservation Resource Alliance



The Conservation Resource Alliance

- Invited all existing local organizations & agencies to participate in the planning process
- formal written partnership agreement stating responsibilities
- each organization represented on steering committee

Form a technical committee

- May be a subgroup of steering committee
- Professional expertise
- •Access to resources (maps, data)



A technical committee provides technical information to the steering committee.

Members are experts in one or more fields.

Determine the boundaries and size of your watershed based on:

- concerns
- watershed characteristics
- manageable size 2 square miles to several hundred square miles (less than 150 square miles or 100,000 acres is recommended)

Case study Gallagher Creek

- rapidly developing
- two pollutants -- sediment and warm surface water runoff
- many sources (development projects)
- 2 square miles

Case study Davis Creek

• part agricultural, part urban

many pollutants

many sources

16 square miles

Case study: Boardman River Grand Traverse & Kalkaska Counties

- land use undeveloped, forest
- one pollutant sediment
- two primary sources stream banks & road crossings
- 295 square miles

Hydrologically distinct

• entire river system





Hydrologically distinct

- entire river system
- river tributary from headwaters to point where joins main branch



Hydrologically distinct

- entire river system
- river tributary from headwaters to point where joins main branch
- segment of river from headwaters to a dam,
 or where a tributary joins the river



Hydrologically distinct

- entire river system
- river tributary from headwaters to point where joins main branch
- segment of river from headwaters to a dam,
 or where a tributary joins the river
- lake watershed



Is your watershed part of a larger project?

Complement broader scale efforts



Review the membership of your steering committee. Are all groups represented?

Watershed Map

- Watershed boundaries
- Location of all surface waters
 (lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands)





hydrology



Past studies/reports



hydrology

• rainfall characteristics



Soil Surveys
Past studies/reports



- hydrology
- rainfall characteristics
- topography





- hydrology
- rainfall characteristics
- topography
- soil types



Soil Surveys
Past studies/reports



- hydrology
- rainfall characteristics
- topography
- soil types
- land use



Plat Maps
News articles
Aerial photos



- hydrology
- rainfall characteristics
- topography
- soil types
- land use
- significant
 natural resources



- hydrology
- rainfall characteristics
- topography
- soil types
- land use

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significant
natural resources
community profile



Plat Maps
News articles
Census data
Past studies/reports

Geographic scope

- Description of the watershed
- Map with watershed boundaries and location of all surface waters

Develop a Resource Library

- All information collected during planning process
- Accessible

Products

- Steering Committee
- Lead Organization
- Technical Committee
- Geographic Scope
 - Watershed Description
 - ✓ Map including watershed boundaries
- Resource Library

CHAPTER 2

Getting to Know Your Watershed



• Identify designated & desired uses



- Identify designated & desired uses
 - Identify pollutants

- Identify designated & desired uses
 - Identify pollutants
- Identify sources of pollutants

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- Identify causes of pollutants

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- Develop goals based on designated & desired uses

- Identify designated & desired uses
- Identify pollutants
- Identify sources of pollutants
- Identify causes of pollutants
- Develop goals based on designated & desired uses
- Develop an initial water quality summary

Identify designated and desired uses for your watershed



Agriculture



- Agriculture
- Industrial water supply

- Agriculture
- Industrial water supply
- Public water supply

- Agriculture
- Industrial water supply
- Public water supply
- Navigation

- Agriculture
- Industrial water supply
- Public water supply
- Navigation
- Warmwater fishery

- Agriculture
- Industrial water supply
- Public water supply
- Navigation
- Warmwater fishery
- Other indigenous aquatic life & wildlife

- Agriculture
- Industrial water supply
- Public water supply
- Navigation
- Warmwater fishery
- Other indigenous aquatic life & wildlife
- Partial body contact recreation

- Agriculture
- Industrial water supply
- Public water supply
- Navigation
- Warmwater fishery
- Other indigenous aquatic life & wildlife
- Partial body contact recreation
- Total body contact recreation (May 1- Oct 31)

Designated Uses

- Agriculture
- Industrial water supply
- Public water supply
- Navigation
- Warmwater fishery
- Other indigenous aquatic life & wildlife
- Partial body contact recreation
- Total body contact recreation (May 1- Oct 31)
- *Some water bodies coldwater fishery

Is your waterbody meeting designated uses?

 Identify designated use that corresponds to each watershed concern

Determine if the waterbody is impaired

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Contact DEQ staff, or local agencies.
Refer to "Water Quality and Pollution Control in Michigan"

Concerns

Algal blooms

Eroding road-stream crossings, river flooding

Livestock in streams, poor fishing

Concerns

Algal blooms

Designated Uses

Partial body contact recreation, warmwater fishery

Eroding road-stream crossings, river flooding

Livestock in streams, poor fishing

Concerns

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Designated Uses

Partial body contact recreation, warmwater fishery

Eroding road-stream crossings, river flooding

Aquatic life/wildlife

Livestock in streams, poor fishing

Concerns

Algal blooms

Designated Uses

Partial body contact recreation, warmwater fishery

Eroding road-stream crossings, river flooding

Aquatic life/wildlife

Livestock in streams, poor fishing

Desired Uses

- How you want to use
 your watershed
- Go beyond water quality concerns





Desired uses are important to the watershed community & should be considered in watershed planning.



• Developing a recreational trail

- Developing a recreational trail
- Protecting a corridor

- Developing a recreational trail
- Protecting a corridor
- Protecting prime agricultural land

- Developing a recreational trail
- Protecting a corridor
- Protecting prime agricultural land
- Protecting unique habitat

Designated Use

Agriculture

Public water supply

Navigation



Designated Use

Typical Pollutants

Agriculture

Hydrology Nitrates

Public water supply

Navigation



Designated Use

Typical Pollutants

Agriculture

Hydrology

Nitrates

Public water supply

Nitrates

Pesticides

Navigation



Designated Use

Typical Pollutants

Agriculture

Hydrology

Nitrates

Public water supply

Nitrates

Pesticides

Navigation

Sediment



Designated Use Typical Pollutants

Agriculture Hydrology

Nitrates

Public water Nitrates

supply Pesticides

Navigation Sediment

Warmwater Sediment

fishery Hydrology



Impaired Use

Partial body contact recreation

Aquatic life/wildlife

Impaired Use

Pollutants

Partial body contact recreation

Nutrients (known)
E. coli bacteria (known)

Aquatic life/wildlife

Impaired Use

Pollutants

Partial body contact recreation

Nutrients (known)

E. coli bacteria (known)

Aquatic life/wildlife

Sediment (known)

Nutrients (known)

Oils, grease, heavy metals (suspected)

Impaired Use

Pollutants

Partial body contact

recreation

Nutrients (known)

E. coli bacteria (known)

Aquatic life/wildlife

Sediment (known)

Nutrients (known)

Oils, grease, heavy metals (suspected)

Warmwater fishery

Sediment (known)

Nutrients (known)

Hydrologic flow (suspected)

Oils, grease, heavy metals (suspected)

Pesticides (suspected)

Threatened Uses

Public Water Supply

Pollutants

Nutrients (known)



Include nontraditional types of
pollutants in your
list as well
(increased
temperature,
increased flow).

Identify sources of pollutants in your watershed

- origin of pollutants
- include known & suspected
- plan to verify suspected sources during watershed inventory

Pollutants

Nutrients - phosphorus, nitrogen (known)

Sediment (known)

E. coli bacteria (known)

Hydrologic flow (suspected)

Pesticides (suspected)

Pollutants

Nutrients - phosphorus, nitrogen (known)

Sediment (known)

E. coli bacteria (known)

Hydrologic flow (suspected)

Pesticides (suspected)

Oils, grease and metals (suspected)

Sources

Livestock in stream (known)
Failing septic systems (suspect)
Residential fertilizer use (suspect)

Pollutants

Nutrients - phosphorus, nitrogen (known)

Sediment (known)

E. coli bacteria (known)

Hydrologic flow (suspected)

Pesticides (suspected)

Sources

Livestock in stream (known)
Failing septic systems (suspect)
Residential fertilizer use (suspect)

Livestock in stream (known)
Road-stream crossings (known)
Stream banks (known)

Pollutants

Nutrients - phosphorus, nitrogen (known)

Sediment (known)

E. coli bacteria (known)

Hydrologic flow (suspected)

Pesticides (suspected)

Sources

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Urban storm water (suspected)

Agricultural lands (suspected)

Residential gardens (suspected)

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Nutrients - phosphorus, nitrogen (known)

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Hydrologic flow (suspected)

Pesticides (suspected)

Oils, grease and metals (suspected)

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Road-stream crossings (known)

Stream banks (known)

Livestock in stream (known)

Failing septic systems (suspect)

Urban storm water (suspected)

Agricultural lands (suspected)

Residential gardens (suspected)

Storm drains (suspected)

Impervious areas (suspected)

Identify causes of pollutants

- The condition that is creating the source of the pollutant
- Allows you to design successful control measures



Example Watershed Causes Sources

Livestock in stream (k)
Failing septic systems (s)

Residential fertilizer use (s) Road-stream crossings (k) Stream banks (k)

Urban storm water (s)

Agricultural lands (s)
Residential gardens (s)
Storm drains (s)

Impervious surfaces (s)

Example Watershed Causes

Sources

<u>Causes</u>

Livestock in stream (k)
Failing septic systems (s)

Unrestricted access (k)

Residential fertilizer use (s) Road-stream crossings (k) Stream banks (k)

Urban storm water (s)

Agricultural lands (s)
Residential gardens (s)
Storm drains (s)

Impervious surfaces (s)

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Sources

Livestock in stream (k)

Failing septic systems (s)

Residential fertilizer use (s)

Road-stream crossings (k)

Stream banks (k)

Urban storm water (s)

Agricultural lands (s)

Residential gardens (s)

Storm drains (s)

Impervious surfaces (s)

Unrestricted access (k)
Improperly designed or maintained septic systems (s)

Example Watershed Causes Sources Causes

Livestock in stream (k)
Failing septic systems (s)

Residential fertilizer use (s) Road-stream crossings (k) Stream banks (k) Unrestricted access (k)
Improperly designed or maintained septic systems (s)
Improper application (s)

Urban storm water (s)

Agricultural lands (s)
Residential gardens (s)
Storm drains (s)

Impervious surfaces (s)

Example Watershed Causes Sources Causes

Livestock in stream (k)

Failing septic systems (s)

Residential fertilizer use (s)

Road-stream crossings (k)

Stream banks (k)

Unrestricted access (k)

Improperly designed or maintained

septic systems (s)

Improper application (s)

Undersized culverts (k)

Urban storm water (s)

Agricultural lands (s)

Residential gardens (s)

Storm drains (s)

Impervious surfaces (s)

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Storm drains (s)

Unrestricted access (k)

Improperly designed or maintained

septic systems (s)

Improper application (s)

Undersized culverts (k)

Livestock access (k)

Human access (s)

Flow fluctuations (s)

Example Watershed Causes Causes

Sources

Livestock in stream (k)

Failing septic systems (s)

Residential fertilizer use (s)

Road-stream crossings (k)

Stream banks (k)

Urban storm water (s)

Agricultural lands (s)

Residential gardens (s)

Storm drains (s)

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Improperly designed or maintained

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Improper application (s)

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Livestock access (k)

Human access (s)

Flow fluctuations (s)

Poor storm water management

practices (s)

Example Watershed Causes Sources Causes

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Undersized culverts (k)

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Human access (s)

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Poor storm water management

practices (s)

Improper pesticide application (s)

Example Watershed Causes Causes

Sources

Livestock in stream (k)

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Poor storm water management

practices (s)

Improper pesticide application (s)

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Example Watershed Causes Sources Causes

Livestock in stream (k)

Failing septic systems (s)

Residential fertilizer use (s)

Road-stream crossings (k)

Stream banks (k)

Urban storm water (s)

Agricultural lands (s)

Residential gardens (s)

Storm drains (s)

Unrestricted access (k)

Improperly designed or maintained

septic systems (s)

Improper application (s)

Undersized culverts (k)

Livestock access (k)

Human access (s)

Flow fluctuations (s)

Poor storm water management

practices (s)

Improper pesticide application (s)

Improper pesticide application (s)

Improper oil disposal and vehicle

maintenance (s)

Example Watershed Causes Causes

Sources

Livestock in stream (k)

Failing septic systems (s)

Residential fertilizer use (s)

Road-stream crossings (k)

Stream banks (k)

Urban storm water (s)

Agricultural lands (s)

Residential gardens (s)

Storm drains (s)

Impervious surfaces (s)

Unrestricted access (k)

Improperly designed or maintained

septic systems (s)

Improper application (s)

Undersized culverts (k)

Livestock access (k)

Human access (s)

Flow fluctuations (s)

Poor storm water management

practices (s)

Improper pesticide application (s)

Improper pesticide application (s)

Improper oil disposal and vehicle

maintenance (s)

More roads & parking lots (s)

Develop goals based on designated and desired uses

- Anticipated future state of the watershed
- Broad and changing as you learn more
- Basis for specific objectives and tasks





Impaired Uses

Partial body contact recreation

Goal

Restore recreational use by reducing nutrient and bacteria loadings

Impaired Uses

Partial body contact recreation

Warmwater fishery

Goal

Restore recreational use by reducing nutrient and bacteria loadings

Restore the fishery by reducing sediment and nutrients, and reducing peak flows

Impaired Uses

Partial body contact recreation

Warmwater fishery

Aquatic life/wildlife

Goal

Restore recreational use by reducing nutrient and bacteria loadings

Restore the fishery by reducing sediment and nutrients, and reducing peak flows

Same as warmwater fishery goal

Impaired Uses

Partial body contact recreation

Warmwater fishery

Aquatic life/wildlife

Threatened Uses

Public water supply

Goal

Restore recreational use by reducing nutrient and bacteria loadings

Restore the fishery by reducing sediment and nutrients, and reducing peak flows

Same as warmwater fishery goal

Goal

Protect the supply by reducing nutrient and pesticide loads

Desired Uses

Goal

Recreational trail

Establish a trail along the river

Desired Uses

Goal

Recreational trail

Protect river corridor

Establish a trail along the river

Establish conservation easements along entire river corridor

Desired Uses

Goal

Recreational trail

Protect river corridor

Protect prime agricultural land

Establish a trail along the river

Establish conservation easements along entire river corridor

Identify and permanently protect prime agricultural lands

Desired Uses

Goal

Recreational trail

Establish a trail along the river

Protect river corridor

Establish conservation easements along entire river corridor

Protect prime agricultural land

Identify and permanently protect prime agricultural lands

Protect unique habitat

Identify critical habitat for endangered species of concern and ways to protect the habitat

Product



Short, clearly written description of water quality in the watershed that includes:

designated uses addressed in the plan

- designated uses addressed in the plan
- desired uses addressed in the plan

- designated uses addressed in the plan
- desired uses addressed in the plan
- known & suspected pollutants

- designated uses addressed in the plan
- desired uses addressed in the plan
- known & suspected pollutants
- known & suspected sources of pollutants

- designated uses addressed in the plan
- desired uses addressed in the plan
- known & suspected pollutants
- known & suspected sources of pollutants
- known & suspected causes

- designated uses addressed in the plan
- desired uses addressed in the plan
- known & suspected pollutants
- known & suspected sources of pollutants
- known & suspected causes
- goals of the watershed

The Example Watershed waterbody has three designated uses that are impaired: (1) partial body contact recreation, (2) aquatic life/wildlife, and (3) warmwater fishery. The designated use public water supply is threatened.

The first project goal is to restore partial body contact recreation use by reducing *E. coli* bacteria and nutrient loadings. The second goal is to ...

Recreation:

The designated use of partial body contact recreation is impaired due to undesirable algal blooms and *E. coli* levels. The only known source of these pollutants is livestock in the stream. Suspected sources include failing septic systems and the misapplication and/or overapplication of fertilizer in residential areas.

Uncontrolled livestock access to streams results in E. coli and nutrient deposition directly into the water. When septic systems do not properly treat wase, nitrates can be transported from the septic field area to the waterbody where they can contribute to increased plant growth and dissolved oxygen depletion. The misapplication and/or over application of fertilizers can result in nutrients being transported from the land to the waterbody where algal blooms are formed

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